OREAT DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE.

The capacity of the Read is now equal to any in the country.

THE GREAT SHORT LINE TO THE WEST.

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Fare always as low, and the time as quick, as by any other guite the route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded it and from any point on the Railroads of Obio, Kentucky, Indiana, Elinois, Wisconsin, Iewa, or Missourt, BY RAILHOAD DIRECT, or to any port en the navigable rivers of the West, by the Railroad from Fittsburgs.

The rates of Freight to and from any point of the West by the Pennsylvenia Railroad are st all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers intrust high the transportation of their Freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

This Company also maintains in Emigrant Accommodation Line, by which parties emigrating westward enjoy a cheep and comfortable mode of conveyance at one-half the artsclass rates of face. J. L. ELLIOTT, Fassenger Agent, No. 1 Astor House, No. 1 Astor House, No. 1 Astor House, and No. 1 South-Williamest.

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FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE, via NEW-ORT and FALL RIVER.—The splendid and superior METROPOLIS Copt Brown, leaves New York every AV. THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock p. 14b. EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Brayton, on MONDAY, ESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock p. m., from Fig.

N. R. reafter no recents will be regarded as secured to any appli-until the same shall have been paid for: sight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch by ight to Boston is forwarded through with great dispatch by ight to Boston is forwarded. Nos. 76 and 71 West-st. WM. BORDEN, Agent, Nos. 76 and 71 West-st. NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD - For PHILA-

DELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY
OFF — Mail and Express Lines leave New-York at 7, 9, and 1;
m, and 4 and 6 p. m; fare \$2. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Washington, New-Orleans, and
the South, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent No baggage will be received for any trains unless delivered and becked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.-SUMMER PLEASURE TRAVEL.—FIVE DAILY TRAINS (Sandays are pied) for LAKE MAHOPAC, WEST POINT, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, LEBANON SPRINGS, SEARON EFRINGS, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, TRENTON FALLS, NIAGARA FALLS, LAKE GEORGE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, and QUEBEC. Elegant minon cars for families to SARATOGA SPRINGS, without change of cars. Baggage sheeked through and tickets sold at Company's Depots, Chamberst and Sistest. For particulars as to trains, see Time Tables FOR BRIDGEPORT-DAILY LINE.-The

I Steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck Silp every day (Sunday's excepted) at 1 p.m., arriving in Bridgerort in time for the care of theil consolute, Nangatuck, and New Haven Raily and Face Soc. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER, & Co., 118 South at NEW-YORK and ERIE RAILROAD. Garandaigus, and principal Stations.

MAIL at 9:15 a.m., for Dunkirk and intermediate Stations.

Phis Train remains over night at Elmirs.

WAY at 3:45 p.m., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate

ate Stations NOPTENS. design at 5 p. m., for Dunkirk, Suffalo, Characterigues and principal Stations. The train of Saturday stops at all mail train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHS. MINOT. General Supt. CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY-

From foot of Courtiandt-st.—Connecting at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackswanns and Western Railroad, and at Easton with Lehigh Valley Railroad and its connections.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 28, 1800.— SUMMER ARKANGENERY - Commencing asy to the Leave New York as follows:

HARRISBURD EIPERSS—At 6 s. m. for Easten, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, &c.

MAIL TRAIT—At 8 s. m. for Easten, Water Gep, Seranton, Great Bend, Pittston, Wilkesburrs, &c.

1) u. Through Train—For Easten, Mauch Chunk, Reading Pontaville, Harrisburg, &c.

4 y. u. Through Train—For Easten, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Reading Pontaville, Through Train—For Easten, Allentown, Manch Chunk, &c.

4.7 E. TEMOTOR TRAIN-FOR Escent, American, Maria Churk, &c. 6.7. N. Wat Train-For Somerville and intermediate stations.

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The Ca. m. Express Train from New-York arrives at Harrisburg at 12:40, noon, in time to connect with trains on Pennsy-vasia Central R.R., east and west. Northern Central, north and seeth, and with Camberland Valley R.R.

Laste New York FROM Pier No. 2 N. R. at 7:30 and 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. for Easton and Intermediate stations, and at 5:30 p. m. for Somerville and Intermediate stations.

JOHN O. STERNS. Superintendent.

#### Water-Cure.

MOUNT PROSPECT WATER CURE, Bing-M hamton, N. Y., eight hours from New York city by rail-need.—This establishment has a location ausurpassed in natural advantages by any other. Every facility for comfort and the recovery of health will be found. A large garden is attached to pression from which the finest strawberries will be served month. For Circular, address J. H. NORTH, M. D.

### Aledical.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. DR. BRUDGE-Dear Sir: I am a graduate of the regular med ital solleges. Eighteen months ago I had seven cases of severe female disease which I had entirely failed to curs. One lady had sematant hysterics; one had miscarried seven times and was to a very low condition; one had every symptom of epileptic convalsions consequent upon deranged mentruation; others had bescorrious, falling, irregularities, and all the severe spuptoms of continued uterine decarries. of continued sterine derangement. Having my attentio called to the Grandensem Masshall's Uterine Catholicon, I used it, AND IT CURED EVERY CASE. THERE HAS NOT PARK A SINGLE FAILURE IN ITS OPERATION.
C. J. NORTHINGTON.

THE GRAFFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE

CATHOLICON to offered as a certain cure in cases like the above.

Price \$1 50 per bettle. IF For Six Dollane From Borrisa. LIPAGE LAN PRON NAT-YOUR AND Address
JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,

Resident Physician, Graefenberg Lettinte, No 2 BOND-ST., NEW-TORK No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-TORK.

P. Dr. Bridge well attend to professional calls and recise patients at his residence in the Gracientery Institute, No. 2 Bond-st., New-York.

DOCTOR MARTINI'S CATAMENIAL CORRECTOR is without exception
THE BEST M DIGINE BEFORE the
For all diseases arising from Irregularities. Chronic or Nervous
Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Vertigo or Disanses. Pades
is the Richneys, Pains in the Small of the Back, Palma under the
Sho district. It wises of Spirits, Languar and Nervourness Genund v, Didfoult or Suppressed Memoration, &c.
Price at retail \$1 to per bottle, or \$5 for 4 bottles.
For sale at the Depot,
No. 177 Williamest, and of

For sale at the Depot,

No 177 William-st., and of
Respectable Droggists Generally. And at wholesale by
BARNES & PARK, and F. C. WELLS & Co.

RUSSIAN VAPOR BATH, No. 62 East 27th st. MUSSIAN VAPOR BAIR, No. 02 Labe 27 and the mean start the most approved European gian, and provided with all medern improvements. The R. V. Bath is known to be the most efficient remedy in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Goot, Rhemestian, Parslysis, Chronic Diseases of the Sair, and all affections produced by the suppressed purspiration of the skin. Open fally from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., and later if decired. For Ladies excitatively from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. On Sundays, open for decired way from 7 a. m. to 2 p. m. THEO GEBEKE.

### Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT—County of Cattaranguas,—
GEORGE CHAMBERLIN act STEPHEN H. SNOW,
Judeen Peal, Riverron Loop, Alexander Sill Almond, O. McGory Claudius V B. Barse, Assignee of William Smith and James
ReLars, and Ense C. Brooks, Executor of Hiram Cook, declass d—To the above named Defendants: You are heady sumnemed to answer the complaint of George Chamberlin, Plaininf, which was filed in the office of the Cherk of said county,
Desember 12th, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer en the
subscriber, at Himediale, Cattarangua County, New-York, within
two-rity days after the service of this summores, exclusive of the
day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as reeight the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint
pelb lawform
Plaintiff Actorphy.

COURT — In the matter of the

Date of the complaint.

SUPREME COURT. — In the matter of the HENDRICK HUDSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that, by an order filed and anciend it he chose matter in the office of the Clerk and County of New Tera, go the fifth day of July instart, the undereigned has been eppointed and is the Receiver of the said Hendrick Hudson Fire linearence Company; and under and in pursance of the statute in such cose mass and previded, I do bereby require all previous helebrd to said Company, on or before the twenty-learth day of Angust, 1890, at the office of Ford & Baidwin at New Hondrick in the City of New York, to reader an advant of all desits and sums of money owing by them to espectively to said Company, and to me the said Receiver, and to pay the same; and all prisons having in their possession any property or effects of such Company are required to deliver its same to me, the said Receiver, by the day last aforesaid.

And all ared form of said Company are required to deliver their respectives accounts and demands to me, the said Receiver, by the cald 24th day of August, at the phase last aforesaid and all persons having any open or embedding contract of anth Companion are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, the said Receiver, at the time and place first aforesaid.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1999.

SAMUEL WILKESON, Reserver, by

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

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# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

COLLECTION FOR THE POPE.

PASTORAL LETTER.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF BALTIMORE AND THE PRE-LATES OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF BALTIMORE, TO THE CLERGY AND FAITHFUL OF THEIR CHARGE-GRACE UNTO YOU, AND

BALTIMORE, TO THE CLERGY AND PATTHPUL OF THEIR CHARGE—GRACE UNTO YOU, AND PEACE BE MULTIPLIED.

VENERABLE BRETHREN OF THE CLERGY, AND BELOVED BRETHREN OF THE LAITT: The pressing wants of some churches of our province, deprived of their pastors, have induced us to assemble for mutual consultation, in order to recommend to our holy father, the Bishop of Rome, and head on earth of the Catholic Church, worshy priests whom he may appoint to fill the vacant see. The occasion seems opportune to give public expression to our sentiments of devoted attachment to the See of the apoe le Peter, and to the illustrious Pentiff who now occupies it. We necessarily recognize it as the source of ecclesiastical juris fiction, the center of unity, the rock upon which Christ our Lord built his Church, and against which the gates of Hell cannot prevail. The civil principality, popularly styled the patrimony of St. Peter, or the States of the Church, is not indeed of the same sacred and invisible character, not being of Divine institution, but rather an socidental appendage of the Holy See. Its origin is traced to the munificence of the faithful, the devotedness of Christian princes, and the gratifude of a people whom the Bishop of Rome protected, resented, and made free. It dates from a very remote period, although it did not at once take the character of sovereigns, which it has borne for above a thousand years. Divine Providence manifestly favored the rise and progress of these States, and wonderfully maintained them, while kingdoms and empires of apparent strength have been overthrown. In the early ages, when the faithful were perfected and sought refuge in the catacombs, or fled to the widerness, their apparent strength have been overthrown. In the early ages, when the faithful were persecuted and sought refuge in the catacombs, or fled to the winderness, their chief Bishop shared their lot, without losing anything of the reverence due to his office by the lowliness of his condition; but since Christians enjoy honor, and even sit on thrones, it is meet that their earthly head should appear with some degree of splendor calculated to command the attention of such as may not be influenced by the sublime considerations of faith. The dominions of the Pope are so limited that his power cannot inspire fear, yet they are large enough to secure his independence in the government of the Church, which is the main point to be provided for. The founders of our maternal institutions desired a small district to be set apart for the General Government, that its action might be free, without dependence on any State influence, or prejudice to State rights. The Homan Principality serves in like manner for the exercise of the Papal anthority, without the control of any local terms of which might constrain or impacts it. What pality serves in like manner for the exercise of the Papal authority, without the control of any local power, which might constrain or impede it. What ever attempts may still be made by rival princes to exercise an undue influence on the Pontiff by intrigue or intimidation, cannot have the disastrous results which must almost necessarily flow from a Government hindering or constraining his action. Besides, the details of ecc lesiastical administration demand a large number of officers, counselors, and clerks, with no small expessiture, which may be impracticable if the Bishop of Rome has not an ample revenue from the territory in which he presides. He uses these means with admirable generosity for objects connected with the interests of the whole Church, by fostering religious institutions, colleges of learning. fostering religious institutions, colleges of learning, missionary training schools, and every variety of chari-table asylums, extending even his gifts to distant na-tions. His States are held by him in trust for the tions. His States are near by shift in the first common and economy. It is not, then, a matter of surprise that this civil principality, which, during so many centuries, has been attached to the Holy See, should be regarded as something sacred, so that it is deemed sacrilege to sever what Divine Providence has united. The high-

sever what Divine Providence has united. The high-est ecclesiastical censures are incurred by those who usurp any portion of that territory so long set apart for religious objects. Yet we have witnessed the with-drawal of a flourishing Province from the obedience of the Pontiff, brought about by various artifices of foreign emissaries, and by manifest fraud and violence. We do not at all helieve it to have been the free set of the do not at all believe it to have been the free act of the inhabitants, whom we regard rather as the victims or inbabitants, whom we regard rather as the victims or dapses of corrupt and designing men, than the authors or willing abettors of the revolution. Malcontents, no doubt, were found in considerable number among them, since secret societies were active in spread new revolutionary principles; but property holders, and the intelligent and virtuous citizens, with the peasantry, were average to revolt, which necessarily brings with it were averse to revou, which necessary or a train of calamities.

Brethren, we are, as you know, sincerely attached to the tree institutions under which we live, and ready to sacrifice life itself in their support; but we are from principle opposed to all disturbance of established order of vain and false pretexts. We have had opportunities a because the Government of the Roman States, and of knowing the Government of the Roman States, and feel that it compares advantageously with that of vari-ous other countries. The forms of government are not indeed those which are popular in our age, but Christ-an principle moderates and directs them, the divise law being always had in view with the ecclesiastical law, which is adapted to he religious profession of the citizens. Municipal privileges were ample at all times in the Rayan States and were ample at all times in

zens. Municipal privileges were ample at all times in the Roman States, and were increased by the liberality of the present Pontiff. Individual liberty is respected; property is safe; justice is sure; taxes are light; military conscription is unknown. In all these respects the Roman Government has the advantage of many others professedly liberal. If the concessions, spontaneously made by the Holy Father at the commencement of his reign, had not been abused to effect a revolution, there can be no doubt that the condition of his subjects would have been still forther improved. The revolved recy.

have been still further improved. The revolted prov-ince is now burdened with enormous taxes, the citizens are forced into military service, and the clergy, dissatis-fied with the new order of things, are visited with severe penalties, imprisoned or driven into banish-ment. We mention these things, not that we deen it necessary to extol by way of contrast the late Govern-ment, since, as Catholics, we have no concern with it, but to correct false impressions in justice to a clement and thead Pontiff.

and iberal Pontiff. We owe no allegiance to any authority but the Gov ernment under which we live; but we are subject, in the things which appertain to God, to the Bishop of Rome, as successor of St. Peter, the Prince of the Apostles. To him Christ our Lord gave the keye of Apostles. To him Christ our Lord gave the keye of the Kingdom of Heaven, with the power of binding and loosing. He commissioned him to feed His lambs and sheep, thus placing him over His flock, that there might be one fold under one shepherd. For his faith Christ prayed that it might not fail. Continue, then, brethren, steadfast in your attachment to the Apostolic See, is obedient children of the Church, and after the avenuels of the first Christian who may do he for the present the continue of the first Christian who may do he for the christian who may do he for the first Christian who may do he for the christian who may do he for the christian who may be a first christian who was a first christian who was a first example of the first Christians, who prayed for Peter when he was imprisoned by Herod, pray for our Holy Father, that he may be rescued from the power of his enemies. Their object is doubtless to strip hin of all his dominions, and make him a mere dependent on our christian of the contract of the cont civil government, or a victim and a martyr; but the devices of the impions are in vain, while the divine counsels cannot be defeated. In His own good time God will come to the aid of His servant. The tiam may be torn from his head, and he may be east into a

dungeon, but he will come forth full of majesty, as his predecessor the seventh Pius, came forth in triumph, and was welcomed by his devoted people. A daty devolves upon us, in consequence of the los A daty devolves upon us, in consequence of the lost of the revolted province, the revenues of which had enabled the Pontiff to meet the expenses of his seeks statical administration. In the reduced state of his insures, we should supply our portion toward the support of our chief Bishop, who governs the Universal Church with a view to the spiritual interests of all. Special considerations renier this daty more strictly obligatory. We owe a large debt to the Holy Ses, which has so fainfully and constantly provided for our spiritual wants with unbounded generosity. Many of our youth have been graunitously elocated at Rone, and liberally supplied with means for their return to their country to labor in their missions; and volunteers of other countries have been trained and prepared in like manner for missionary labor among us. The American College recently opened in that city is a splendid monument of the munificence of the reigning splendid monument of the munificence of the reigning Pontiff. Our official relations to the Holy See imposs Pontifi. Our official relations to the Holy See impose considerable expenses on it, which have all been defayed without extracting or receiving in any way even the postage of letters or the fees of office for the transcribing of the documents. We doem it unueses sary to press these motives, as we do not doubt of your generour sempathy for the Pontifi, and of your eagerness to give practical evidence of your devotion to him, so as to rival the filial attachment of Catholics of various nations, displayed in the amount, as well as in the promptitude of their succors. We solicit, therefore, special donations according to the means furnished you by Providence; and we appoint the first Sunday of September for a general collection in all the Sunday of September for a general collection in all the Sunday of September for a general collection in all the churches of our ecclesiastical province, that all may have an opportunity to cast their offerings, even the smallest, fike the widow's mite, into the trensury of the Church. "Now this we say: He who so with "sparingly, shall also resp sparingly; and he who "soweth in blessings shall also reap of blessings; every one as he hath determined in his heart, not with sadness or of necessity; for God loveth the cheerful giver."

Brethren, it behooves us to endeavor to appears the wrath of God, provoked by our sine. We accould cray that the swo do if the Lord be restored to the seabbard, and that, in the exercise of His justice, He remember mercy, and cause the light of his countenance to shine mercy, and cause the light of his countenance to shine upon us. By hardlatten and penance, we may disarm Han, and obtain the re are of penses, with new triumphs of eligion. Let us implore that, through the merits of the great Apostes Peter and Paul, by whom the Church & Rome was founded, and still more

FRANCIS PATRICK, Archbishop of Baltimore, BICHARD VINCENT, Bishop of Wheeling.

I JOHN, Bishop of Richmond.
JOSUE, Bishop of Eris.
JAMES FREDERICK, Bishop of Philadelphia.
PATRICK, Bishop of Charleston.
AUGUSTIN, Bishop of Danabe, Vicar Apostolic of

First Whelan Administrator of Savanah.

JAMES O'CONNOR, Administrator of Pattaburgh.

It is the wish of the prelates that the above address be read in all the churches of the ecclesiastical province of Baltimore on the last Sunday of August. The collections are to be forwarded to the prelate of each diocese by the respective clergymen. Collections for the Pope having been already made in the dioceses of Bitchward and Savanah they are not included in the

COMMENCEMENT AT SUFFIELD.

Certespondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
SUFFIELD, CT., July 10, 1860. The exercises of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the "Connecticut Literary Institution," located in the ancient town of Suffield, closed to-day with what is

called "commencement," though, as with most establishments of learning, it is the end and not the commencement of the academical year. The anniversary opened on Sunday evening with a

The anniversary opened on Sunday evening with a discourse before the Young Men's Christian Union by Rev. Samuel Gravie of Norwich, who took as his text these words of David in his dying charge to his son Solomon, "be thou strong therefore, and show thyself a man." The importance of physical as well as intellectual and spiritual culture, was forcibly urged on the young men in a carefully prepared discourse.

On Tuesday afternoon eight young gentlemen contended for prizes in declamation, which were carried off by Mr. B. M. Linsley of Northford, and Wm. R. Harmount of New-Haven, each speaker selecting his piece from the writings of Horace Mann. Seven young ladies followed with reading their own compositions—the exercises being enlivened by good music. In the afternoon the Rev. Dr. Neale of Boston delivered an address before an association of young ladies, called the Lesbian Society. The subject was naturalness, and the address was a slim affair, notwithstanding the fact that the reverend doctor preached within three or four blocks of the "hub of the uni-

within three or four blocks of the "hub of the uni-

verse."
In the evening of Tuesday we had a treat from Dr. Holland of Springfield, in an oration before the Calliopean and Adelphian Societies. The author of "Bitter Sweet" announced as his theme "Art and Life." In Sweet" announced as his theme as a revolutionist Sweet" announced as his theme "Art and Life." In this performance Dr. Holland appears as a revolutionist on the subject of art. He combats the idea that the merits of a work of art, whether the product of the pen, the pendl, or the chisel, are to be decided by a select few, who stand before the world professed critics. He incists that the verdict of the masses decides the real merit of a work. When the oration is delivered in the processor of gentlemen halvening to the fraternity into presence of gentlemen belonging to the fraternity into which the Doctor pours his broadsides, his revelation-

presence of gentlemen belonging to the fraternity into which the Doctor pours his broadsides, his revelutionary ideas will be doubtless attended to. Whether or not he carried his hearers with him, it is certain they listened with pleasure to his arguments.

The Commencement exercises on Wednesday consisted of orations, from fourteen young gentlemen, on a great variety of subjects, one of which was "Free Thought and Free Speech." This institution is not a college, but a school to prepare young men for college and for business; yet all these orations were quite up to the average of college performances. There was nothing sophomerical in the styles, but, on the other hand, an effort to impress the hearer with the sentiment uttered. The productions were very munly, and the delivery uncommonly good, indicating that careful training on the part of the teachers which has given the school so wide a reputation, and has, during the year, attracted to its hells 273 pupils of both sexes.

The house in which the distinguished Poetmaster-General Gideon Gragger and his son Francis, also Poetmaster Geteral upder Harrison, were born is a part of the premises belonging to this interary institution, the grounds where those me a played in their boyhood being now in part covered with three large fourstory brick buildings, which are appropriated to chapel recitation-rooms, commons hall, and dormitories for the pupils. And beautiful indeed, for struction, is the spot where the Grangers were born; on a lofty ridge whence is a magnificent view on every hand. On the north, ranges of hills and mountains stretch along the horizon, Mt. Fom head and shoulders above the

the north, ranges of hills and mountains stretch along the horizon, Mt. Fom head and shoulders above the rest; on the east, the beautiful valley of the Connecticut, the river winding among the rich meadows, where the white spires of Enfeld glisten in the sun as it de-scends to the mountains that bound our view on the west. This is just such a place as one would imagine

west. This is just such a place as one would imagine to be the birth-place of these tall, elegant gentiemen, of whem it is a pleasure to hear the people speak—of the elder with profound reverence and esteem; of the younger with exultant pride.

A word of this Institution. It is one of the highest order of New-England schools, having five male and two femals teachers of experience in their respective departments of instruction. The annual expense for board, tuition, and room is about \$115, there being three terms of 14 weeks each, the year commencing Aug. 22. This is an agricultural community, and a more safe place for youth than our large towns and villages usually are.

COMMENCEMENT AT ANTIOCH.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, July 6, 1860. The Commencement exercises of Autioch College, Ohio, were of a most interesting character and passed off very pleasantly. The College chapel is very large, and is really one of the best audience rooms in the West. But it could not hold the immense throng

which gathered on this occasion.

The address before the literary societies was by the Rev. James Freeman Clark of Boston. Subject: Choice of an Occupation." It was eminently practical and appropriate, and was discussed in the lucid and masterly style characteristic of that distinguished gentleman. If the orators of such occasions, instead of laboring to show in classical phrase the vast difference between "Tweedle-dom and Tweedle-dee," would do as Mr. Clark did, and discuss subjects which con-cern men in this state of being-indeed, if colleges

do as Mr. Clark did, and discuss subjects which concern men in this state of being—indeed, if colleges labored more to quanty young men for lifs—as they must meet it—we should have fewer scholarly block-heeds (who, with all their Greek and Latin and Mathematics, do not know how to get a comfortable living), and more general information and culture in the industrial pursuits, where they ought to be.

Upon those who make the round of our College Commencements, Antioch makes a new and a very favor able impression. The themes of graduates really indicate the peculiar character of their Alma Mare. On the day of graduation we learn what the graduates have been thinking about, that is, if they are free to choose their topics for discussion as they are at Antioch. Though the class gave evidence of large sitainments and thorough training, there was a load absence of that factitions display too often wincessed on such occasions. Each of the twenty-eight graduates seven of whom were ladies, had something to say of life—its stern dutes and glorious possibilities. They seemed to speak because they had something to say-comething which they felt ought to be said, and not because the custom of colleges made it their day to exhibit themselves. Horace Mann, the first President of the College, whose dying words, indicative of the high more of the life were "Truth, Duty, Man God." the College, whose dying words, indicative of the high purpose of his life, were "Truth, Duty, Man. God, had undoubtedly made his mark upon them. I wish I had preserved the "Programme, that I might give you a list of the subjects upon which the graduates addressed us, showing their high moral sense and their transfer of the subjects upon which the graduates addressed us, showing their high moral sense and their ws of practical life.

views of practical life.

We noticed among the distinguished visitors upon
the restrum the Rev. Drs. Frothingham of Portland,
Me., Bellows of New-York, Hosner of Buffalo, the Hon. Robert Hosea of Cincinnati, Artemas Carter, esc., of Chicago, Father Taylor, the world-renowned

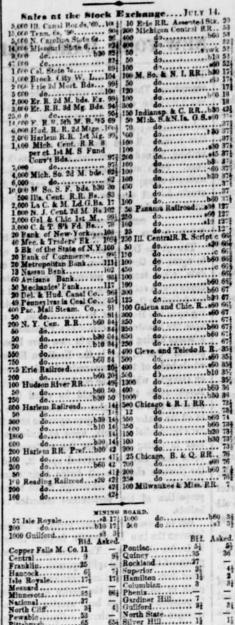
sailor's preacher, of Boston, and many others.
At the close of President Hill's Baccalagres nature close of Fresident truly Baccanareae, and just before the degrees were conferred, a thrilling inci-dent occurred. Mr. Hill turned around and said to Father Taylor, "Have you not a few words of bless-ing for these my children?" Father Taylor s'epped ing or these my children I. Father Taylor's opposite forward at once, and in his inimitable style, poured forth his impromptu blessing upon the students and a hearty God speed to Anticeb. He said he had attended many College Commencements, but that, in lettiness of meral tone, in carnestness in the high parposes of the grad ates as manifested in their performances, he had never witnessed envising like what he had seen and heard there. The parts performed by the adies were alike creditable to themselves and to the

'ollege. We learned with great pleasure that the debts which, for a long time, threatened the existence of the institu-tion, were all paid, and that it is now assuming the position among the first Colleges of the country to non, were all paid, and that it is now assuming the position among the first Colleges of the country to which its principles and its course of study entitle it.

President Bill, by his profound scholarship and eminent qualifications for his position, is winning "golden opinions." Long may Autioch live to bless the great and growing West.

L. W. H.

We understand that a clause in one of the appropriation bills passed at the last session of Congress, invalidates the public store contract. Will Melatyre, idader, Birty, Craig & Co., if not too much sugared in running the burst-up Breckinning machine look into this matter. COMMERCIAL MATTERS.



SATURDAY, July 14-P. M. The stock market to-day at the opening exhibited

some little appearance of hesitation as if a reaction of some extent was anticipated after the rapid advance of the week but when the Western shares were reached the feeling became stronger and it was evident that the time for reaction had not arrived. The disposition to buy was very strong, and the bids from commission houses indicated that the public is taking much more interest than of late in the movement. If this be so, and the speculation outsiders catch the infection, we shall realize the most active July stock market for many years. The aggregate of transactions was very large, nearly, if not quite, equal to the most excited day of the week and there is every appearance of another excited week coming. The members of the Board with very few exceptions are interested in the rise, and nameally draw their friends into that phase of the movement. Of the time sales it will be noticed a very large proportion is on buyers option, the strongest intimation of a bull speculation. The aggregate sales of the day were not less than 30,000 shares and \$200,000 of bonds. There was no second session of the Board, but in the streets after the adjournment there was an active demand for stocks, at in many cases an improvement on the clasing prices at the Board. The closing prices were Tennessee State 6s, 9012 901; Virginia 5s, 911292; Missouri 6s, 8212821; California 7s, 89 a 891; Delaware and Hudson Canal 96; @964; Pennsylvania Coal, 854 @86; Camberland Coal, 13@131; Pacitic Mail, 91@914; New-York Central 81 8 84; Erie Railroad, 20; 20); Hadson River Railroad, 51 | @50 | Harlem Railroad Preferred, 412 6 412; Reading Railroad, 424 6 422; Michigan Central Railroad, 52] 253; Michigan Southern, 17] 3 17; Michigan 8 outhern Guaranteed 37 | 237; Pag ans Bailrosd, 127] o 127]; Illinois Central Railr ad, 66 266; Gaiena and Chicago Railroad, 68 2 18; Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, 361 @361; Chi ago and Rock Island Railroad. 73 | 274; Chicago, Barlington and Quinty Railroad, 761 876; Market firm.

In excha ge there is nothing of importance doing and rates are unchanged. Freigh's to Liverpool, 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. @2s. 41d ; 27 000 bus. Wheat in bulk and bags, 81d. 000 boxes Cheese (per steamer), at 50e.; 300 firkins Butter (per at amer), at 50s. To London, 30,000 bas Wheat in begs at 944.; 3,000 bble Flour at 3e. To Glasgow, 50 tuns Oit, ou private terms. To Bremen, 50 runs Logwood at 17s. 6d. A vessel to Bordeaux, with staves on private terms. A vessel to the North side of Cuba and back, with Sugar at \$5 00, and M dasses at \$2 75 per had., on deck. A vessel of 191 tuns, to Windward Islands, at 60: per bbl. A bark of 260 tune, back from South side of Caba at 40c. per 100 lb. A bark of 400 tune, home from the North side of Caba, with Sagar at \$4 25 per hhd. A brig of 180 tone home from the North side of Caba, with Sugar at \$5 50 per

hhd and \$1 374 per box. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$442.040 04-for Customs, \$102,000; Paymente, \$208 780 24; Balance, \$5,401,367 96.

The earnings of the Eric Railroad for the month of

June, 1860, were:

Increase..... \$62.643 85 Comparative statement of eurnings and expenses for June, 1859 and 1860, of the Buffalo and State Line

Total for the month ...... \$91,102 15 The following is a statement of the earnings of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad for the month of June

The following are the earnings and expenses of the 

The specie shipment of the day was rather less than anticipated, being \$1,283,000. The Home Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 6 & cent payable on d-mand. The Brooklyn City Railroad has teclared a dividend of 4 P cent; 120 has been offered for the stock. There is no change in the Money market. Demand loans are easy at 5 06 to cent, and on State and Government Securi les at 4 0 1 4 cent. Paper continnes starce, and goes at 507 & cent, according to maturity. The banks are again more willing lenders on paper, which enables the discount brokers to hold

more firmly.

Comparative statement of the Imports of Poreign

Total for the week .... \$ 1 221,509 The following table will compare the exports of the seven principal staple articles for the week: ### Seven principal staple arcicles for the work of th Total ..... \$475.274 .... \$620 102 crease of the week as compared with that of 1859...\$213,888 The following is a comparative statement of the value of exports from commencement of the year to July 12: of exports from commencement of the year 10 Jb 1859. 1860. Incresse.

Cotton 56, 141, 121 \$6, 35 \$47 \$28, 114
Floor 2, 151, 201 \$407, 72 \$1,250, 922
Corn Meal. 175 499 \$148, 475
Wheat 25, 466 \$2, 363, 597 \$2, 277, 501
Corn 112, 362 \$99, 126 \$77, 12
Seef 1126, 779 \$1,267, 915
Fork 1257, 500 \$81, 393 Total ...... \$11-201.503 \$15,607,686 \$4,560,605 Export of Specie from the port of New-York for the week ending July 14, 1860:
July 13-Steamer Edinburgh, LiverpoolAmerican gold dollars.
Silver bars.
July 14-Steamship Adviscit, Havro-

Dry Goods and General Merchandise at New-York for

the week and since January 1:

Sales of bank stocks during the week were made at The advance in Artisans' is 2 \$ cent on the last regstered sale, and is caused by the increased earnings of

the bank as the depository of the City funds. The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that an Express Company is still liable for packages natil an offer to deliver is made at the place of business of the consignee, an offer to deliver at the Express office not being a sufficient release, except under peculiar circum-

At the quarterly meeting of the State Board of Directors of the Bank of the State of Indiana at Indianapolis, a semi-annual dividend of 5 \$\psi\$ cent was declared for all of the branches, except those located at Jeffersonville and Plymouth, the former of which divided 3 e cent, and the latter nothing. Toe branch at Indianapolis has increased its capital stock in the amount of \$50,000.

The following letter from J. Edgar Thompson President of the Pacific Railroad Company, has got foto print in the columns of The Louisville Journal, which sa's that notwithstanding the failure of Cong ess, at the late session, to extend that favor and aid to the road which its friends had a right to expect, it is gratifying to be able to state that there will be no ceesation of operations, but the work will be steadily PRILADELPHIA, June 23, 1859

PRILADELPHIA, June 23, 1859.

Gentlemen: I presume it will gratify you to learn that I have closed a contract to-day with Messra, DeGraw & Snith. for the graduation, cross ties, and laying track, for fifty miles of the Southern Pacific Railroad, upon terms that are as isfactory. I trust that your stockholders will not now fail to meet prompt their engagements. Prompt collections are necessary.

Yours truly,

J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President.

The Receiver of the Mount Vernon Bank of Ruode Island gives notice that the time within which the holders of the notes of that bank were to be presented to him for registry has been extended to the 1st of Jannary rext. Cert ficates of deposit will be issued on presentatation of the notes at the office of the Receiver No. 25 Weybosset street, Providence, and a dividend of 50 per cent will be paid on the notes hisherto depos ited, on the presentation of the cirtificates.

The Madison (Wis.) Journal states that two more decisions, involving the question of the validity of the Ralroad Farm Mortgages, were given by the Supreme Court on Tuesday. The opinion of the Court was given by Chief Justice Dixon, and fully sustained the validity of the mortgages. The cases in which the decisions were made arose under the charters of the Milwaukee and Mississippi and the Racine and Mi-sissippi Railroad Companies.

From The Columbus Journal we learn that a num ber of Railroad Presidents met Friday, 13th inst., at Coshocton, on the line of the Pittsburg, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroads, 81 miles west of this city. Four great routes were represented that of the Pittsburg. Columbus and Cincinnati by Taomas L. Jewett, the Central Ohio by H. J. Jewett, the Pennsylvania Central by Wm. Scott, and the Little Miami by Mr-Clements. The purpose of the meeting was to con-Clements. The purpose of the meeting was of the central Ohio and Pitusburg, and Cleveland and Columbus Rads, in which event the Pennsylvania Central would build a bridge across the Ohio at Staubeaville, and complete the "Pan-Handle" Road so as to ville, and complete the "Pan-Handle" Road so as to make direct connection with the Pennsylvania Central. We unders and save The Journal, the result of the We unders and save The Journal, the result of the meeting was satisfactory to the enterprise, and documents to that effect were signed by those present. Both the Central Obio and the Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Colombus Roads are in the hands of the Receivers, at dan agreement of this kind for consolidation would give the route a direct energy, while the route through by connection with the Pennsylvania Central, would double the passenger and freight traffic.

by connection with the Pennsylvania Central, would double the passenger and freight traffic.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:

A very important argument was heard before the Chancellor of New-Jersey at the beginning of the present week. The suit is ostensibly between the Hoboken Railroad Company and the Passic and Hackenaack Stidge Company, but is known to interest unden more prominent parties, namely; the Camdon and Amboy Railroad and the New Jersey a allroad dompanies. The Hoboken Railroad Company was chartered at the last assistion of the New Jersey Legislature, the application having as was alleged, the sympathy of the Camdon and Amboy Railroad Company, and was openly and determinedly opposed by the New Jersey Railroad Company. The new Company suthories a railroad from Newark to Hoboken, a work which, if made, will divide the Newark and New-Tork travel with the New-Jersey Railroad Company, cleim a munepoly for their bridge, under an old law of 17-0. It is well known that the Camdon and Amboy Railroad Company, cleim a munepoly for their bridge, under an old law of 17-0. It is well known that the Camdon and Amboy Railroad Company alias the New-Jersey Railroad Company, alias the Camdon and Amboy Railroad Company, are assalled the principal and policy of sected right, in unesticning the bridge momeoply. This done, the New-Jersey Railroad Company, the principal and policy of sected right. In unesticning the bridge momeoply. This done, the New-Jersey road through to Philad-liph'a

We nearly the state particulars to show the animus of the dispute without stall vousing for the truth of any of the alignetions of sure laws. The Cheff man in the Hoboken enterpri of a prominent officer in the Camdon and Amboy Railroad Company, ard protably has the grapaty of his tellow directors and shareholders but the Company as such, disclaim any part or lot in the loue. The Passels and Harkenack Bridge Company inde a bill in Charcery, on the 27th olt, for an injunction to prevent the rest of 1790. But were constructed and by which it The Pholadelphia Ledger 8478:

Markets....Cassrully Reported FOR THE N V. TRINGES SATURDAY, July 14 1880, ASHES—There is a feir demand for Pous, and the moreot is steady; sales of 30 bols at \$5 12; Pourle are quiet at \$5 82; & \$5 75. 5 75. COTTON-The market is dull and irregular. We continue to

gio Jam et lée.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for Western and State
Flour to fair mainly for expert, but the business is mode use, the
advanced prices claimed, particularly for freeb-ground State, lim-

outlet for shipment, owing it also freight room; sales of 200 bits, defivered, at \$1.50; \$50 do. Strained at the same price, and 250 do. do. at \$1.55; \$7.210 fb. do. Strained at the same price, and 250 do. do. at \$1.55; \$7.210 fb. do. Rivered from yard. The low and medium fine grokes of Colophoty are it good supply, and continue dell and degreesed, there being several invoices held, overtwee years in speculators hands that would not command at him 50.37 cent of the ariginal cost and the state of the European markets still affords no indicement for shipments; the sales compiles 250 bits, low No. 1 at \$2.50 at \$4.50 at

quality.
SUGARS—The business is large at full prices; sales of 2.078 bhds. Cobs., at 64.073c.; mainly at 64.07c.; 75 hhds. Porto Rice, at 74c and 975 boxes at 64.035c ; also, 140 hhds. Melado, at 44.05c ; TEAS—There is very little doing to either Greens or Blacks, prices, however, are dull. prices, however, are dull.

TALLOW—The market is firm, with a fair demand; sales of 1000 ft Prime Western at 101c costs

WHISKY—The market is dull and heavy; sales of 1,000 bbis

at 21 ic.
WHALEFOGTS are in moderate request, at slightly enhances
that only of 10,000 ib Bleached at 10c. \$\psi\$ ib, cash.

# LAW INTELLIGENCE

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-Jet 14 -THE SLAVERS KATE AND BRAHMIN-BAIL IN SLAVE In the case of Henrico Da Costa, who is charged

In the case of Henrico Da Costa, who is charged with being connected with the alleged slaver Kate, and who was implicated in the case of the slaver Brahmin, an order was made to adout him to bail on the bench werrant issued for his arrest as caprain of the Brahmin. He offered as his accurity Mr. Travier, but after an examination, that gentleman was prenounced insufficient by the United States Commissioner, and he was rejected. The next surety effered was Mr. Robert Griffith of Stocklyra. The District-Atterney objected to take him, ast zere were several judgments, unsatisfied, of record against him in the State and County Courts. The defendants of singer that his best were obtained. This morning the Cost missioner their agracient were obtained. This morning the Cost missioner their agracient by Mr. Douchue in behalf of Da Costa, and ex-Jodge Reserveit for the United States. The Commissioner Nawrox.

The examination of the case of Capt. Otto, charged with still being engaged in the slave trade, was to have been resumed this morning.

Mr. Donehue supposed that the examination would acc; a commet the new new reserved.

somed this morning.

Mr. Donohous supposed that the examination would not go on as there was no prisoner. He has been held to ball in the same of \$9.000, to answer the charge at the August form of the Court. Mr Jesse A. Braddeck, satimater, became the ball.

The District Attorney said he thought he or just to have had notice of the ball. They had some explicance of strawball coast up stairs, and they wanted to be carriaus. The Commissioner said he had examined the ball, and coundered it good. Mr. Donohue said he knew the ball, and oned red it good. Mr. Sible man.

The owner, Mr. Lake, was to have

sible man.

The owner, Mr. Lake, was to have been in Court this merning, but he did not make his appearance.

By the course thus taken, the examination was walved, and the prisoner takes the risk of indictment.

By the course thus taken, the examination was waived, and the prisoner takes the risk of indictment.

OUNTERPETTING CASE.

John Dail, an Italian, who was charged with passing two constrict tendediar gold pieces, was examined this morning. The defence set up that at the time the coin was alwayed to have been passed, the prisoner was in Boston. In support of this, the defence produced from the prisoner's letter to a friend in this city, signed "Glovenni Dely," dated Boston, time 32; thus making it appear as if the prisoner's letter to a friend in this city, signed "Glovenni Dely," dated Boston, time 32; thus making it appear as if the prisoner's letter to a friend in this city, signed "Glovenni Dely," dated Boston, time 32; thus making it appears as if the prisoner's sign his name, which he signed "Shon Dale". There was not the least recembiance between the signature made by the prisoner file morning, and the signature to the letter. The coin passed was of that kind known as filled coin, the outside surface being gold, the inner part being filled.

In relation to the alibit, the Commissioner said that the evidence for the defence was so contradictory that he must believe the alibit to have been fabricated. There was no doubt as to the fault of bell.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-JULY 14.-Before Junio DECISIONS.

Margaret Hanna agt. Samuel Hanna.—Report confirmed and divorce grapted.
Fuggo agt. Wolf et al.—Motions denied without Van Bewren et al. agt. Dash et al. -- Motion granted part as stated in opinion.

Me ofter agt. The Mayor, &c.—The items of \$65 and \$10 are disalowed. The item \$155 for copies of papers from Begister's office is allowed.

Same agt. Same.—Allowance ordered of one per

Bean agt. Brown.—Judgment ordered for the plain-f according to prayer in compisint, with costs to the time of if according to prayer in complaint, with costs to the size of the defente of softer.

Mucklem et al. agt. Doty.—Motion denied without Wells sgt. Ruckman.-Motion granted; costs to

Wetmore agt. Birdsall.—Referred to John T. Hoffman, esq.

Moore et al. agt. Lathrop.—Motion granted without prejudice to the plaintiff's application to change the place of trial on account of the convenience of witnesses, &c. SUPERIOR COURT-CHAMBERS-JELT 14. - Before Junior

ROBERTSON.
DECISION.
Frey sgt. Walden.—Motion to discharge order of ar-

Marriage and Consanguinity.—Professor O. M. Morris, a member of the Osio Committee to Inquire in othe effect of marriages and consanguinity, gave some statistics indicating the progress of their researches. It appeared by this statement that the Secretary of the State of Ohio, in a recent report to the Governor, said that there were 12,839 afflicted persons in the public institutions of that State, of whom 807 were idiotic, 814 insane 693 desi and damb, 415 blind, 44 deaf, dumb and idiotic; 16 deaf, dumb and insane; 9 deaf, dumb and blind; 3 olind and idiotic; 1 blind and insane, and 45 afflicted with epilepss. The relationships of parerrage were as follows: 9,350 had no relationship, 1,977 had relationship, and of 2,364 nothing was known in this respect. He also stated that Dr. Bemiss of Keutucky, had reported to the American Medical Association the following table of the proportionate effects of intermarriages:

Relationship of No. of fact. No. of Parer Parents.

Parents. Bles. Children. feet. tire.

12—Second cousins. 127 513 317 191 3—181 191 3—1 MARRIAGE AND CONSANGUINITY.-Professor O. M.

113

1,419 2,500 Of 125 marriages, where no relationship existed be tween the parties, there were 837 children of whom 17 were defective, and 819 perfect. In another case of this kind, in a country village 31 families had 307 children all

to leade that Corn I Cavour elderation to the orestown of the King of May

printing to the personnel on an Indian Overfeld